

RESUMEN

La Tétrada oscura se configura a partir de una serie de rasgos de personalidad: el narcisismo, maquiavelismo, psicopatía y sadismo. Se trata de patrones de conducta subclínicos, es decir, no patológicos. Actualmente, se hipotetiza la existencia de un factor común a todos estos rasgos, denominado factor D. Existe un importante debate sobre la naturaleza de este factor D, donde algunos autores afirman que representa el extremo más bajo de la Amabilidad. El objetivo de la presente investigación es examinar la relación entre la personalidad normal y la personalidad oscura y, especialmente, entre la personalidad y el factor D, planteando como hipótesis principal que el factor D se relacionará de forma inversa y potente con la Amabilidad.

Los resultados obtenidos muestran que la psicopatía y el sadismo se relacionan con una baja amabilidad y una baja conciencia; el narcisismo se relaciona con extraversión, baja amabilidad y, en menor medida, con el bajo neuroticismo y la apertura; y el maquiavelismo se relaciona con baja amabilidad y, en menor medida, con el neuroticismo. Por último, se observa una fuerte asociación del factor D con la baja amabilidad y, de forma menos importante, con la baja conciencia. Con estos datos se concluye que los rasgos de la tétrada oscura pueden entenderse como combinaciones de dimensiones normales de la personalidad teniendo en común un factor D que, en términos de personalidad, representaría el extremo más negativo de la baja amabilidad.

Palabras clave: personalidad, oscuro, sadismo, narcisismo, psicopatía, maquiavelismo

SUMMARY

The dark tetrad is configured from a series of personality traits: narcissism, Machiavellianism, psychopathy and sadism. These are subclinical behavioral patterns, i.e., not pathological. Currently, it is hypothesized that there is a factor common to all these traits, called factor D. There is an important debate about the nature of this factor D, where some authors claim that it represents the lower end of Agreeableness. The aim of the present research is to examine the relationship between normal personality and dark personality and, especially, between personality and factor D, posing as a main hypothesis that factor D will be inversely and strongly related to Agreeableness.

The results obtained show that psychopathy and sadism are related to low agreeableness and low conscientiousness; narcissism is related to extraversion, low agreeableness and, to a lesser extent, to low neuroticism and openness; and Machiavellianism is related to low agreeableness and, to a lesser extent, to neuroticism.

Finally, a strong association of factor D with low agreeableness and, to a lesser extent with low conscientiousness is observed. With these data we conclude that the dark tetrad traits can be understood as combinations of normal personality dimensions having in common a factor D that, in personality terms, would represent the most negative extreme of low agreeableness.

Keywords: personality, dark, sadism, narcissism, psychopathy, Machiavellianism

INTRODUCTION

In recent years there is a growing interest in relation to dark aspects of personality. Dark personality is understood as a constellation of personality traits with strong links to socially aversive and externalizing behaviors (Vice, Miller, & Lynam, 2020). In 2002, Paulhus and Williams propose three factors that make up the "Dark Triad" (subclinical psychopathy, subclinical narcissism and machiavellism) and, later, a fourth factor is added (everyday sadism) (Paulhus, 2014).

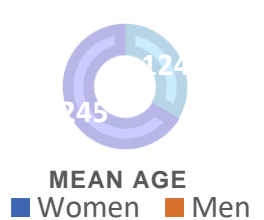
PSYCHOPATHY	NARCISSISM	MACHIAVELLIANISM	SADISM
Characterized by impulsive hostility, that is, deficits in affect and self-control	Characterized by an exaggerated sense of self-importance	Duplicitous interpersonal style assumed to emerge from a broader network of cynical beliefs and pragmatic morality	The tendency to engage in cruel, demeaning, or aggressive behaviors to promote one's own pleasure

Recently, a possible common factor to all dark aspects has been discussed and studied, the so-called "D-factor". An important debate have moved around the nature of this D factor, with some authors defending that it would represent the low extreme of the normal personality dimensions (Vizier, Collison, Miller, Lynam, 2020).

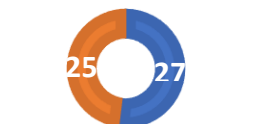
OBJECTIVE	
To examine the relationship between normal personality and dark personality and, especially, between personality and factor D	
HYPOTHESIS	
H1: Narcissism correlates with extraversion and low agreeableness	H2: Psychopathy correlates with low responsibility and low agreeableness
H3: Machiavellianism correlates with low agreeableness	H4: Sadism correlates with low agreeableness
H5: Factor D correlates inversely and strongly with agreeableness	

METHOD

SAMPLES



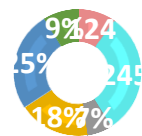
MEAN AGE



PARTICIPANTS

EDUCATIONAL LEVEL

- ESO
- Bachelor
- Medium CF
- Superior CF



PROCEDURE

Online collection of the data from the battery of questionnaires

MEASURES

Spanish adaptation TEA of NEO-FFI (Costa y McCrere, 1999)

Spanish adaptation of SD4 (Paulhus et al., 2020)

DATA ANALYSIS

correlations between dark tetrad traits, factor D and personality

Factor analysis of SD4 in order to estimate the factor D regression score.

RESULTS

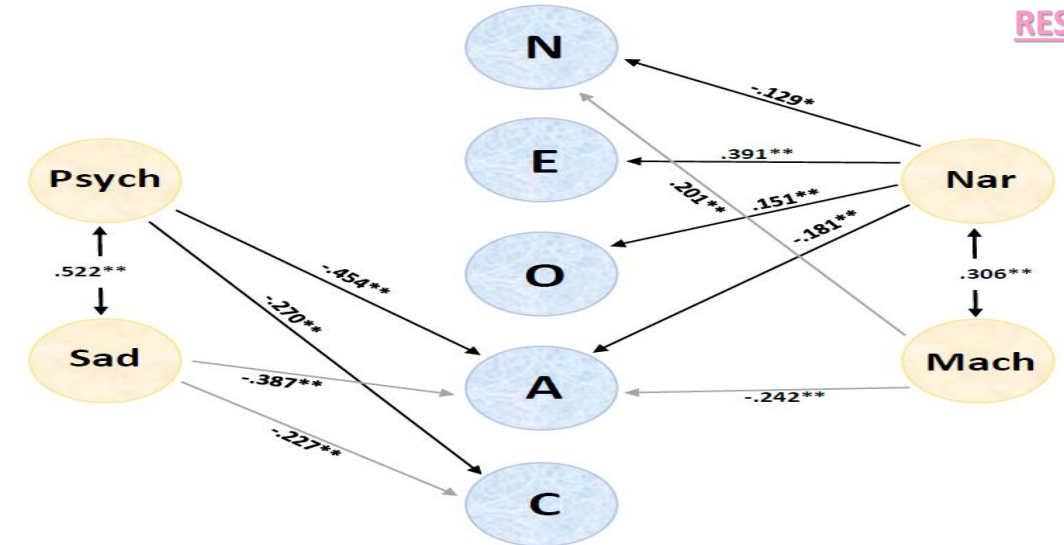


Figure 1. correlation between dark tetrad traits and personality dimensions

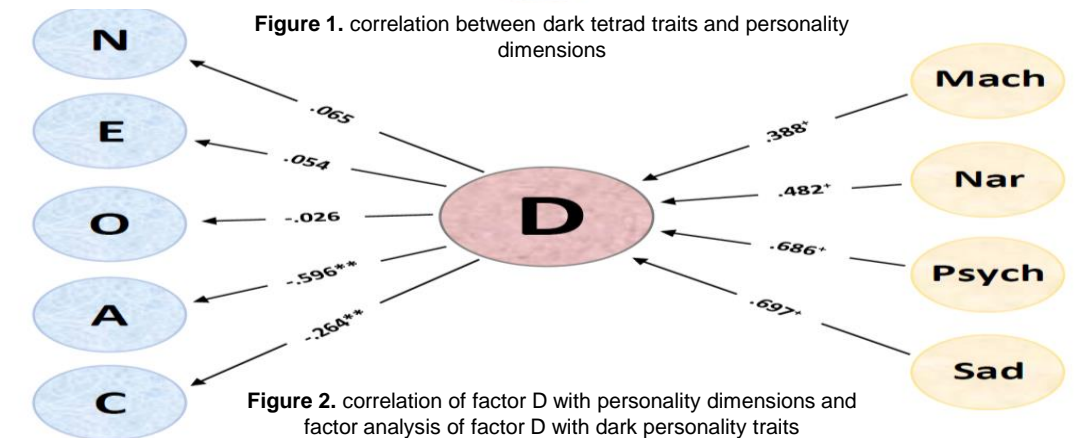


Figure 2. correlation of factor D with personality dimensions and factor analysis of factor D with dark personality traits

DISCUSSION

In this study it has been possible to document the close relationship between normal personality and dark personality traits. According to our results, and in line with the hypotheses and previous studies (Miller, Vice, Crowe, Lynam, 2019; Mosaghen, Zettler, Hilbig, 2020), psychopathy was related to low agreeableness and low conscientiousness. Sadism presented a similar pattern of relationships, i.e., was related to low agreeableness and low conscientiousness. On the other hand, narcissism was related to extraversion, low agreeableness and, to a lesser degree, to low neuroticism and openness. Machiavellianism was related to low agreeableness and, to a lesser extent, neuroticism. Finally, and in accordance with the fifth hypothesis, D factor was strongly associated with low agreeableness and also, although less importantly, with low conscientiousness. In short, the dark tetrad traits can be understood as combinations of normal personality dimensions, having in common a D factor that in terms of personality, would represent the most negative extreme of low agreeableness.

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